

47  
: 61-31,507

MAIN FILE

JPRS: 4730

27 June 1961

ACHIEVEMENTS IN PERPETUATING AND PROMOTING  
CHINESE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy

19990806 095

Distributed by:

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

(~~REDACTED~~)

-----  
U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE  
1636 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**  
Approved for Public Release  
Distribution Unlimited

## F O R E W O R D

This publication was prepared under contract by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organization established to service the translation and research needs of the various government departments.

JPRS: 4730

CSO: 1672-S/1

## ACHIEVEMENTS IN PERPETUATING AND PROMOTING CHINESE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

- Communist China -

[Following is a translation of an article by Research Institutes of Chinese Traditional Medicine in Ch'ing-chu Chien-kuo Shih-chou-nien I-hsueh Ch'eng-chiu Lun-wen Chi, Volume 1, Peiping, December 1959, pages 291-298.]

In the ten years of national construction, under the directions of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, our nation's socialistic enterprises have been achieved brilliantly. Following the rapid developments of socialist enterprises, people's material culture, education and standard of living are increasing constantly. Thus our nation's hygienic affairs, with the "elimination of the four harms, being hygienic, and destroying diseases" as the basis for various services, have obtained brilliant achievements as did the industrial and agricultural construction and production services. Sanitation in cities and villages has been fundamentally altered, and the people's state of health has been markedly elevated. Within these ten great years, under the brilliant leadership and concern of the Party and Chairman Mao, a vast number of modern and traditional medicine workers have done admirable work following the policy and plans of the Party to perpetuate and promote the legacy of our nation's traditional medicine for the processes in establishing socialistic services and for the health of the people.

Our country's history of medicine is very long. The accumulation of our people's experiences in several thousand years in combatting diseases has been the highest benefit for the survival and development of our race. Today it still is our people's main force in conquering diseases and maintaining health; it is the most valuable inheritance of our culture.

Before the Liberation Chinese traditional medicine encountered a very severe blow due to the effects of encroachment by imperialistic culture, especially during the reactionary period of the Chinese Republic. In the year 1929, the reactionary Chinese Republic government even passed a bill to "eliminate Chinese traditional medicine." Under this bill Chinese traditional physicians were not permitted to establish hospitals or use modern instruments, and Chinese traditional medical schools were banned. This was a completely destructive policy.

Although this policy was never carried out due to the opposition by all peoples, Chinese traditional medicine was still in a precarious situation. Naturally, under these circumstances techniques were impossible to develop and accomplishments were not what they could have been.

The Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have always emphasized the cultural inheritance of our country. The appeal for cooperation between Chinese traditional and modern medicines began as early as 1944. Chairman Mao suggested a plan for this purpose in his manuscript, The Unified Front for Cultural Works. Under the direct supervision of the Party Central Committee and the kind concern of Chairman Mao, the Party has suggested a remarkable plan for Chinese traditional medicine from the standpoint of the practical need of the people and the requirements of scientific developments to enlighten the security for our people's health affairs by our nations' medical sciences. Thus the cooperation of modern and traditional medicines has been achieved. Marvelous effects have been seen in the various works concerned with protecting the people's health and the prevention of disease. In recent years, Chinese traditional medical projects have made larger developments. At the present, there are more than 300 Chinese traditional medical hospitals and more than 900 outpatient clinics. Many general hospitals have incorporated divisions of Chinese traditional medicine. The vast people's communes have also established therapeutic and hygienic organizations which use both Chinese traditional and modern medicine. As regards developmental and research work concerned with Chinese traditional medicine, classes in Chinese traditional medicine are being offered for doctors of modern medicine, Chinese traditional medical schools have been established, research institutes for Chinese traditional medicine have been erected, traditional drugs have been improved and strengthened, and publications in this field have been successfully printed.

#### Studies of Chinese Traditional Medicine by Modern Medical Doctors

The critical problem in perpetuating and promoting the legacy of our nation's traditional medicine is for modern physicians to study Chinese traditional medicine. According to the Party's "systematic studies, completely controlled and elevated organizations" plans, the recognition of Chinese traditional medicine and the sincere efforts to study it by modern medical doctors have been accelerated.

In 1955, training programs in Chinese traditional medicine for modern physicians leaving their practices were also emphasized in addition to the organized training programs in Chinese traditional medicine for practicing modern physicians. Research Institutes of Chinese Traditional Medicine of the Ministry of Health first offered classes for modern medical doctors to study Chinese traditional medicine in Peiping, then in Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan, Canton, and Ch'engtu. Clinical practices have been carried out after two-and-a-half years of systematic studies on the fundamental theories concerned with Chinese tra-

ditional medicine. These advanced medical doctors equipped with both modern and traditional Chinese medical knowledge have become our nation's new strength in therapy, teaching and organized research in Chinese traditional medicine.

The drive of modern doctors to study Chinese traditional medicine has been further extended after the Central Committee of the Party evaluated the report concerning the action of the Ministry of Health in 1958 on organizing studies of Chinese traditional medicine by having modern doctors leave their practices temporarily. Classes for this purpose have increased from six in 1957 to more than 30. Students have increased from about 300 to more than 2,000.

Training in Chinese traditional medicine for practicing modern physicians is even more widespread. Different study methods have been adopted with an eye toward individual district requirements and different ways of incorporating the training into the individual's duty, but these methods are always conducted on a voluntary basis. For example, half-work half-study sections, spare time study sections, and seminars in Chinese traditional medicine technology have aroused the enthusiasm of modern physicians to study Chinese traditional medicine throughout the nation. In addition, schools of medicine and pharmacology have, for the most part, added Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology to their curricula. This is a magnificent victory for the Party's Chinese traditional medicine policy in our country's medical education.

#### Establishment of Advanced Chinese Traditional Medical Colleges

Four Chinese traditional medical colleges were established under a six-year system in Peiping, Shanghai, Canton and Ch'engtu in 1956 to train Chinese traditional physicians for higher degrees. At the end of 1958, further development of Chinese traditional medical colleges and junior colleges was made. There are presently more than 3,000 students in these advanced schools. These colleges are producing high caliber Chinese traditional physicians furnished with systematically controlled Chinese traditional medical theories, therapeutic techniques, and the fundamentals of modern medical science. Thus the processes of solidification and strengthening in perpetuating and promoting our country's medical legacy will strengthen day by day.

Moreover, special colleges everywhere in the nation have started to elevate and extend the theoretical and practical techniques of Chinese traditional medicine.

In order to develop the study of Chinese traditional medicine by modern physicians and to produce qualified teachers of Chinese traditional medicine, advanced study classes, education research sections, and qualified teacher training classes have recently been established everywhere in the country. With these programs, the needs of qualified Chinese traditional medical teachers have been rapidly solved. Brilliant cooperation between modern and Chinese traditional physicians has materialized because of contacts in their work and their learning from

each other. Thus great benefits have been contributed toward the maintenance of our people's health. In the research organizations and therapeutic units, traditional methods of tutelage have been employed for young modern and Chinese traditional physicians to study under older Chinese traditional physicians. Excellent results have been obtained with respect to the continuation of the experienced skills of older physicians.

#### Research in Chinese Traditional Medicine and Disease Prevention

The Ministry of Health of the Chinese People's Republic established a Chinese traditional medical research institute in Peiping in 1955 for perpetuating and promoting our country's medical inheritance and also because of our duty to socialist construction. Within the institute, there is a Research Division for Internal Medicine, a Research Division for Surgery, one each for Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Chinese Traditional Medicine and Pharmacology, and a joint hospital annex.

There are now 27 Chinese traditional medical and pharmacological research institutes which were successively established in various provinces, cities, and autonomous districts. All advanced medical and junior colleges and qualified hospitals have, for the most part, established Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology research units. These research projects have been expanded tremendously.

After the State Council's Division of Statistics [sic] enacted our country's "12 Year Plan for Scientific Progress", Chinese traditional medical research projects have been incorporated into the well-planned and organized road toward socialism.

During the past several years, research in Chinese traditional medicine has made great contributions toward the perpetuation and promotion of our country's medical inheritance. We have also benefited from the prevention of disease and the securing of the people's health under the principles of combining Chinese traditional and modern medicine, theory and practice, through the use of Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology, by combining techniques for specialized and general therapies, and by utilizing unit and nation-wide research works for productive and constructive services.

Research on Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology was initiated to curb the harmful effects of various diseases on our people's health. Through the cooperative usage of modern and Chinese traditional medicines to combat disease, better as well as more therapeutic methods have been devised.

More effective prevention and treatment for schistosomiasis has resulted from the cooperation of the fields of modern and Chinese traditional medicine. To treat patients with late stage schistosomiasis, Chinese traditional physicians with traditional drugs follow the principle of correct treatment from accurate diagnosis, especially for those who cannot be treated with antimony compounds. They employ active aggressive treatment and yet strengthen the physical conditions

of their patients. The purpose of this method is to eliminate peritoneal fluid, to reduce the swollen liver and spleen, to improve liver functions and to strengthen the physical conditions of the body, thus creating excellent conditions for antimony treatment. In addition, acupuncture and moxibustion have certain therapeutic effects on schistosomiasis, especially in reducing toxic reactions from antimony compound treatment. The healing ratio has been greatly increased because of the cooperative use of Chinese traditional and modern medical techniques. Presently, schistosomes have been fundamentally eliminated in over 65 percent of the infected areas caused by schistosomes.

Chinese traditional medicine also achieves great results in the treatment of Japanese B-Encephalitis. After gaining experience in the treatment of this disease using a combination of Chinese traditional and modern medical methods of therapy in Shih-chia-chuang Infectious Disease Hospital, this method has been extensively employed everywhere, and the therapy is 90 to 95 percent effective. Therapy for this disease is mainly with Chinese traditional medicine and drugs in conjunction with acupuncture, moxibustion, nose feeding, oxygen transfusion, etc. This method has not only good therapeutic effects for acute cases but also against the reappearance of this disease.

Measles and related diseases greatly threaten children's health. During an epidemic, many critical patients have been cured by harmoniously combining Chinese traditional and modern medicine. Much experience has been accumulated in recent years. Chinese traditional medicine determines the seriousness of a case according to the measles symptoms, location of rash, time of the outbreak and disappearance, pulse beat, finger prints, and so forth. All these make it possible to obtain an early and accurate diagnosis before pneumonia and clear symptoms appear; hence an early treatment can be performed and related diseases can be avoided. Treatment lays emphasis on the complete outbreak of measles which is a good method to reduce any harmful changes and a method to decrease lethal effects. If measles are complicated by pneumonia or cardiac blood vessels, peritonitis, high fever, throat diseases, sudden blackout, or if the nervous system is affected, Chinese traditional prescriptions, acupuncture and moxibustion can effectively save the patient from danger.

There are many Chinese traditional medical and pharmacological prescriptions to treat malaria. *Orixia japonica* has been extensively used to combat malaria in Ma-ch'ang, Hupei Province. Acupuncture and moxibustion have been used in Chekiang, Anhwei and Shantung Provinces. Definite therapeutic results have been obtained.

Satisfactory results also have been obtained in the treatment of dysentery with *Coptis teeta*, *Fraxinus bungeana*, *Brucea javanica*, and others, with extracts of *Pulsatilla chinensis* and *Cryptotaenia canadensis* as tonics.

Facts mentioned above are only the partial situation of Chinese traditional medicine and drugs in combatting parasitic and infectious diseases. Research, simultaneous with therapeutic studies, on meningitis, influenza, and infectious hepatitis is also in progress with

some achievements already attained.

Therapeutic methods are now more abundant because of the cooperation between Chinese traditional and modern medical techniques and the fact that continuous discoveries are being made in our nation's medical sciences. For example, surgery has been the principal treatment employed for the common acute anal fistulae. However, internal use of Chinese traditional drugs, acupuncture and moxibustion have also been recently used extensively. The healing ratio was 94.6 percent in 666 cases with only 5.3 percent requiring surgery. Out of the 835 cases treated with acupuncture and moxibustion therapy, 91.5 percent were cured. Judging from experiences of clinical studies conducted, Chinese traditional therapy is better for uncomplicated acute anal fistulae than for chronic cases. However, if blockage is created by solidified feces, surgery should, of course, be required.

Combination of Chinese traditional medicine and modern medicine has presently become the important and normal method of therapy in our country. Many diseases recognized as incurable or difficult in the past have become curable or have obtained efficacious results when treated with combined Chinese traditional and modern therapeutic methods. Clinical studies of hepatic peritonitis proved that Chinese traditional medicine and drugs are remarkably effective. The Research Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine has summed up the clinical observations of 87 cases of hepatic peritonitis (63 cases of these were observed jointly with the Peiping Chieh-ho (协和) Hospital). The results were as follows: There were 41 cases with complete disappearance of peritoneal fluid, 15 cases with marked decrease in seriousness, 11 cases which were uncertain, and 20 that did not respond to treatment. The main treatments used are Chinese traditional methods of increasing urinary excretion, deliquidation with nourishment, clearance of fever, enhancement of blood circulation, and respiration, together with common hepatic therapy as secondary treatment. Patients requiring prolonged treatment and whose conditions become more serious can also be improved by active treatment of the disease and increasing the tonicity of the body. According to the analysis of 19 cases, the method of deliquidation has distinct effects on liver functions. Primary investigation on the mechanics of this method has been undertaken. Experimental results have proved that Chinese traditional drugs not only can activate peristaltic movements but also activate the secretions of intestinal juices.

The Shanghai Chinese Traditional Medical College Hospital has achieved more effective methods in the treatment of chronic nephritis with Chinese traditional medicine and drugs. The analysis of the detailed observations of 100 cases has shown that the efficiency of the cure was 17 percent with improvement, 27 percent with distinct progress, and 41 percent with progress. The therapeutic efficiency was, as a whole, 85 percent. At the same time, the rules of Chinese traditional dialectical diagnosis and therapy of this particular disease have been basically formulated. Other districts, like Peiping, Canton, Harbin, Liaoning, and Fukien, have undertaken similar studies and have also obtained good therapeutic results. Renal functions and urinary



protein have also been improved in varying degrees in addition to the marked effectiveness in diuresis and reducing swelling. A few cases which have protracted disease periods and which are serious in nature have also been cured in a short time.

New results and achievements have been obtained in the clinical study of gall bladder stones in Peiping, Ta-lien, Tientsin, Ch'ing-tao, Kiangsu, Sian, and Szechwan. The Research Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine has summed up the clinical observations of gall bladder stones treated with Chinese traditional therapy and the pharmacological studies of Chin-ch'ien-ts'ao (金錢草). Clinical experiences derived from 37 cases (24 of them were treated with Szechwan Ta Chin-ch'ien-ts'ao (大金錢草) and others with other prescriptions) have proved that Chin-ch'ien-ts'ao is most effective on bile duct stones with 13 out of 14 cases cured and seven out of 11 cases of opaque gall bladder stones. There were two cases of bile duct stones and one of hyaline gall bladder stones which showed complete disappearance of the stones after treatment with Chin-ch'ien-ts'ao was begun. Experimental observations have shown that Chin-ch'ien-ts'ao accelerates bile secretion.

Distinct results have been obtained in treating hypertension with various methods such as using herbs, acupuncture, moxibustion, or "Ch'i-kung" (氣功) therapy [Yoga-like processes]. According to the principle of Chinese traditional diagnostic and therapeutic methods, treatment for clinical categories are sorted out first. "Ch'i-kung" and nerve stimulation therapy have been suggested for hypertension. At the same time, many Chinese traditional drugs have been effective in reducing blood pressure, for example, Lo-fu-mu (羅漢木), Clerodendron trichotomum, Aristolochia kaempferi, Scutellaria barkalensis, and Aristolochia recurvilabra.

In surgery Chinese traditional medicine has had very rich experiences in the treatment of bone fractures and dislocations. Some especially excellent methods are the use of light materials like plasterized drug extracts, compressed paper, and bamboo splints as fixing agents instead of using casts after relocation of a dislocation. Early exercising of joints is emphasized in the process of treatment in conjunction with drugs taken internally to reduce hematoma, suppress swelling, eliminate pain for fast recovering injuries. Satisfactory results have been obtained from more than 4,500 cases treated in various districts and therapy units in Peiping, Shanghai, Ta-lien, Mukden, Wuhan, Hunan, and Nan-ning. According to a report from the Shanghai Research Institute of Surgery, our country's traditional methods are better than the usual modern methods in the treatment of bone fractures and dislocations whether they be anterior or posterior dislocations. Completely satisfactory results, however, have not been obtained in the relocation of chronic scapula dislocations. 40 recoveries of chronic scapula dislocations have been achieved by the physical therapy methods of the Shensi Provincial Research Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine.

Chinese traditional medicine has its own peculiar superiority in treating hemorrhoids. Surgery can be avoided when the use of necrotic

hemorrhoid therapy is applied to hemorrhoids, it is also applicable even for aged and weak patients. After successive improvements in treating hemorrhoids with complications with the Kua-hsien (挂线) therapeutic method, the treatment period can be shortened, leaving no after-effect diseases. Therapeutic efficiency can be highly increased by using anesthesia, detoxication, and Tien-yu-tsao-ying (典油造影), i.e., combining both Chinese traditional and modern medical methods during the treatment period.

Similar achievements and improvements in varying degrees have also been accomplished in clinical studies of other diseases.

Acupuncture and moxibustion therapy is one of China's traditional medical therapies. According to recent statistics, it is effective in approximately 200 kinds of diseases and highly effective in more than 60 of them. Having experience with 1,633 patients, the Tuberculosis Prevention Hospital No. 2 of Shanghai has proved that acupuncture and moxibustion techniques are very effective for vomiting of blood, coughing up of blood, chest pains, sleeplessness, and cold sweat. The effectiveness in curbing vomiting of blood was about 80 percent. The Medical School No. 2 of Shanghai has consolidated and administered treatments with acupuncture and moxibustion methods to 12,119 patients with 316 kinds of diseases. This was accomplished by all of their medical units in the past half year period. The efficiency rate was over 75 percent. These experiments have indicated that acupuncture and moxibustion are definitely effective toward eliminating many existing difficult problems in medicine, such as hypertension, ulcers, pulseless diseases, and Miller's disease. Methods that were ineffective or were not very effective can be replaced by acupuncture and moxibustion and now obtain definite results for certain diseases, for example, aphasia and deafness, color-blindness, visual nerve atrophism, neurasthenia, after-effects of Japanese B-Encephalitis, and bronchorrhagia. Although the above is only the present situation in one district, one can, however, see the extensive uses of our country's acupuncture and moxibustion methods in clinical practices and also their values in the medical field.

Many medical research institutes in Peiping, Shanghai, Shantung, Shensi, Mukden, and Wuhan have begun study of the functions of acupuncture and moxibustion and the theory of meridians of Chinese traditional medicine and obtained some scientifically valuable information. Acupuncture is a practice of inserting needles into certain points or sites of the body determined by the theory of meridians. It can not only affect the peristaltic movements and digestive functions (of stomach and intestine), but can also elicit changes in heart rate, electrocardiogram, electrocephalogram and electromyogram. After the treatment of acute anal fistula patients with acupuncture, the patients' secretion of adrenalin and phagocytic functions of white blood cells increase. All this proves that acupuncture has definite effects on human biophysical functions and strengthening of resistance to disease.

"Ch'i-kung" (similar to Yoga) is a unique method of treatment of our country's medicine. It has ameliorating effects on chronic gastrointestinal diseases, tuberculosis, hypertension and neruasthenia and is

an excellent means of regaining health and strengthening physical constitution. At the present, Ch'i-kung is used extensively in many health organizations in the Pei-tai-ho, T'ang-shan areas, and a Ch'i-kung research institute has been established in Shanghai. While the efficacy of Ch'i-kung treatment in clinical practice is being studied, many units are in the process of studying its functions with modern scientific methods. The results of this research have demonstrated that after application of this method, definite internal changes take place in the body; for example, activity of diaphragmic muscles increases, permeability of capillaries increases (according to P 32 absorption tests). During practice, the frequency of alpha waves of the electrocephalogram becomes stronger and muscular chronaxia increases, which indicates that the cerebral cortex is under inhibitory conditions. It can be seen that Ch'i-kung improves the patient's entire physical condition and achieves its purpose of therapy. It can be used as a therapeutic method by itself or it can be used in combination with other treatments. It complements therapy of chronic diseases in general.

Although our country's medical legacy has only begun to utilize scientific methodology to study and organize it, some of the experience already accumulated has become the foundation for future progressive developments.

#### Developments of Chinese Traditional Pharmacology

Chinese traditional pharmacology and medicine have been inseparably related and both have had a long historical background. Classifications and kinds of Chinese traditional drugs are numerous and they have clinically proven to be effective for thousands of years. Traditional Chinese pharmacology had been in a very destitute situation before the Liberation due to the contempt and cruelty of the reactionary government of the Chinese Republic.

Under the leadership and emphasis laid upon it by the Party, Chinese traditional pharmacology has undergone great developments in the past ten years.

Total production of Chinese traditional drugs in 1957, compared to 1954, was increased to 207 percent. The average increase per year was 15.7 percent. This year many districts have incorporated the drug production into the people's commune production plans. Cultivation areas have been extended and production has been increased. As of the end of April of this year, 2,800,000 mou have been used to grow various kinds of drug materials in the various provinces, cities, and autonomous districts. Cultivation areas in Anhwei Province have increased sixfold from the previous year. Wu-shan hsien (五山縣) in Szechwan Province had more than 20,000 mou of land growing raw drug materials in 1958. In 1959, during the period from January to May, acreage had already been increased to 65,000 mou. Cultivation areas for Coptis teeta, Campanumoea pilosula, Rehmannia lutea, Carthamus tinctorius L. and 40 other varieties were increased 20-fold last year in Shensi Province. Under the encouragement of the Great Leap Forward to socialism

production of Chinese traditional drugs not only increased in quantity but in quality as well.

Raw materials for Chinese traditional pharmaceuticals are 80 percent wild growth. The State Council has pointed out that, "Domestication of wild zoological and botanical drug materials is another basic matter for executive action for our productive development, and another important matter to be solved is the problem of supply of Chinese traditional pharmaceutical materials." Achievements were made when trial domestication of wild zoological and botanical drug materials were carried out throughout the nation. Trial cultivation of drug materials was increased to more than 150 varieties in Szechwan, Kweichow, Kirin, and 11 other provinces. The pharmacological experimental station of the Institute of Medical Science Research has cultivated more than 2,100 varieties of drug materials and has devised basic cultivation methods for more than 100 of them. Cultivation of *Cryptotaenia canadensis* and domestication of deer are being continuously expanded in Kirin and Liaoning provinces. Successful results were obtained in the domestication of wild animals used as pharmaceutical materials in Honan, Shantung, Kiangsu, and Szechwan provinces.

Transplantations of varieties of plants from other districts to certain other localities have been made in order to facilitate local production and supply. Transplants of 150 varieties of drug materials into Kiangsu Province and transplants of *Rehmannia glutinosa* into Hupai Province were successful and have satisfied local requirements. Not only was good quality obtained from transplantation of *Carthamus tinctorius* L. into P'ing-nan (平南) of Kwangsi Province, but they have also been successful in obtaining three crops a year.

Popular drugs of the people are also very abundant; for example, there were 200 varieties of drugs not recorded in the Pen-ts'ao Kang-mu (本草綱目) (A Manual of the Plant Kingdom) from just a survey conducted in Ch'engt'u of Szechwan Province. Production of these popular drugs has been recently organized and promoted because of their efficacy as drugs and because there has been a wealth of experience in large scale production of these drugs. The results of a survey conducted by Fukien Province on raw drug materials were examined, organized, and published as a Manual of Popular Botanical Drug Materials.

The Pharmacology Research Institute of the Chinese Medical Science College in cooperation with related units has fundamentally completed investigation of all pharmaceutical plant materials in the nation and has edited the two books, The Cultivations of Pharmaceutical Plants and Chinese Traditional Pharmacology. The former book has been published and the first volume of the latter has already been completed. In addition, research data have been compiled into the Essentials of Chinese Pharmaceutical Plants. Local gazetteers on traditional pharmacology have been edited and sent to the publishers in every province and city.

With respect to studies on raw drug materials, The Pharmacology Research Institute of the College of Chinese Traditional Medicine Research together with other organizations has proceeded to study the classifications and origins of many commonly used and important Chinese tra-

ditional medicines, for example, *Orixia japonica*, *Cryptotaenia canadensis*, *Seutellaria bardelensis*, *Rehmannia glutinosa* and the like. These classifications have been clarified.

Research work on Chinese traditional pharmacology is in progress. Results from experiments have proven that many pharmaceutical materials like *Rumex aquaticus*, *Coptis teeta*, *Forsythia suspensa*, *Brunella vulgaris*, *Lonicera japonica*, *Magnolia officinalis* and *Stemora japonica* Mig have good antibiotic reactions. The Chungking Medical College has discovered 47 varieties of Chinese traditional drugs which have antibiotic reactions. The Center for Pharmacology Research of the Chinese Institute of Medical Science has reaped a great harvest in the finding of suppressive drugs for hypertension. Studies concerned with the killing of intermediate hosts, snails, and schistosomes conducted by Chekiang and Shanghai research organizations have found some effective Chinese traditional drugs which are able to kill cercaria of schistosomes and also inhibit the release of cercaria by snails. This type of work is being extensively carried out in research organizations and advanced medical and pharmacology schools and colleges in the nation. Results have already been obtained in this field. Research studies on Chinese traditional pharmacology are being rapidly developed because of the cooperation between medicine and pharmacology. Studies on the extraction of Chinese traditional pharmaceutical materials and the empirical summing up of the processes involved by research institutes of Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology have great importance in maintaining the people's health and also to elevate and expand the effectiveness of Chinese traditional medicine.

#### Publications of Journals and Books on Chinese Traditional Medicine

Following the blossoming development of Chinese traditional medicine, edition and publication of journals and books on this field have also attained a great development. There is certainly a need for publishing teaching material on Chinese traditional medicine and related reference works to meet the necessary requirements for the large number of modern physicians studying Chinese traditional medicine and to satisfy the requirements arising from the Chinese Medical Colleges, junior colleges, and special study groups for Chinese traditional physicians. The Shanghai Publication Society for Scientific Technology, the People's Health Press, and other publishers in various places have contributed great efforts toward this end.

The Research Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine has translated and annotated the Nei-ching Chih-yao (内经知要), Treatise on Typhoid Fever, Chin-kuei Yao-lueh (金匮要略), Shen-nung Pen-ts'ao Ching (神农本草经). They have also edited the History of Chinese Medicine, Internal Diseases, Surgery, Acupuncture and Moxibustion, and the Essentials of Botanical Drugs. This was all accomplished under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Health. These works were distributed throughout the nation as teaching material and also sent out for

the purpose of eliciting comments and suggestions. These works have been officially utilized as basic reference material in the teaching of Chinese traditional medicine and have acted as a guide for the systematic publication of teaching material in the future.

At the same time, temporary teaching materials have been published by the schools of special study for Chinese traditional physicians and also by study groups of Chinese traditional medicine for modern physicians.

During the end of 1956, the Ministry of Health asked the Nanking Chinese Traditional Medical College to edit, on a trial basis, Theories of Chinese Traditional Medicine from the original mimeographed teaching materials as reference guides for classes in Chinese traditional medicine conducted in other places. These teaching materials were completed last year during the enthusiastic period of studying Chinese traditional medicine, thereby solving the objective need created by the modern physicians during that period. This year, the Ministry of Health has again asked the faculties of the Nanking Chinese Traditional Medical College, Peiping Chinese Traditional College and research institutes for Chinese traditional medicine to revise and supplement this book from its original copy. It therefore will be even more suitable for objective requirements.

The Ministry of Health held a conference concerning writing and editing of teaching materials for Chinese traditional medicine in Ch'engtu and also in Nanking. It was determined that 15 essential essays on Chinese traditional medicine were to be written by a group of specialists from the five colleges of Chinese traditional medicine in Peiping, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton and Ch'engtu. Individual drafts are to be completed by this winter and are to be published next spring successively, i.e., after the proofs have been read. The publication of these teaching materials from cooperative and systematic studies has indicated that Chinese traditional medical education has entered into a new phase in history.

Large numbers of our country's original texts in Chinese traditional medicine had suffered severely from destruction and loss before the Liberation. Because the Ministry of Health has conscientiously carried out the policy for Chinese traditional medicine after the Liberation, works concerning this subject have been widely developed and a large number of publications concerned with Chinese traditional medicine have been printed in order to meet the requirements in the various aspects of this field. The Department of Publications has made great progress in this respect in the past few years. For example, the People's Health Press at the end of August had published 222 kinds of books in Chinese traditional medicine, and had edited and reorganized 90 works written in the classical language on Chinese traditional medicine, in addition to the modern writings on Chinese traditional medicine. All told they published six million volumes. This contributes greatly toward universalizing and expanding the knowledge of medicine in our country. Further examples are the planned publication of teaching materials and reference books, photocopies of the important classical works, and

editing of various kinds of selected works. Some original texts which are already out of print and voluminous works such as the T'ai-p'ing Sheng-hui (太平聖惠方), and P'u-chi Fang (普濟方) can now be widely circulated, thus benefiting the organized elevation of our nation's medicine.

Due to the conscientious practicing of the "Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom, and A Hundred Schools of Thought Contend" policy, academic activities regarding Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology are likewise blossoming forth. Besides creating a Society of Chinese Traditional Physicians and an association for Health Workers in every district after the Liberation, the Chinese Medical Association and Chinese Pharmacology Association which heretofore never had any Chinese traditional physicians as members now have members who presently practice Chinese traditional medicine. Presently the Chinese Medical Association has more than 3,000 members. This is not only a new step in strengthening the cooperation between Chinese traditional and modern medicines but it is also an indication of the flowering development of our country's medical technology. Chinese traditional physicians are exchanging techniques in various specialized fields and producing technical treatises and papers in specialized medical journals. Research papers concerned with Chinese traditional pharmacology are also being published in journals sponsored by the Chinese Pharmacology Association. All of this effectively assists the development of Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology.

Specialized journals concerning Chinese traditional medicine were scarce and erratic in publication before the Liberation. After the Liberation and due to the direction and support by the Party, publications in medical journals are like spring flowers following the rain. The interchange of experiences and research is thus very effective in the expansion and spreading of Chinese traditional medicine. For example, monthly medical journals are published in Peiping, Shanghai, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kwangtung, and Fukien. In addition, many research organizations, medical schools and junior colleges publish bi-monthly, quarterly journals or irregularly issued articles. More than 70,000 copies of the Journal of Chinese Traditional Medicine of Peiping are sold every month. This journal has recently been supervised by the Research Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine to elaborate its actions for research services in Chinese traditional medicine.

#### Concluding Remarks

What we have discussed is only one phase of the brilliant achievements for the perpetuation and promotion of our country's medicine. In recent years, remarkable developments for our country's medicine have been made possible under the directions of the Party and the extensive cooperation between Chinese traditional and modern medical and pharmacological workers. The victory of our Party's policy in Chinese traditional medicine has been revealed, especially in the past two years, by the quick achievement and development attained by all

aspects of Chinese traditional medicine. These achievements were prompted by the rapid progress made in industrial and agricultural productions.

The People's Daily on 25 January 1959 pointed out that, "A relationship exists between western medicine and Chinese traditional medicine in the ranks of our march towards health; there is also a relational problem which exists between modern medicine and our traditional medicine in the future development of our country's medicine. The existence of these two problems, which were brought about by historical causes relative to our country's medical and health affairs, must stem from the actual needs of our 600 million people and according to the rules of scientific developments. These two problems must be accurately solved." For these reasons, the strengthening of the cooperation between modern and Chinese traditional medicine and the use of modern scientific methods to organize our country's traditional medicine have been extensively carried out and have achieved good results. It has been proven by facts that only through cooperation of modern and Chinese traditional physicians can we perpetuate and promote our country's medicine and pharmacology and enrich modern medical science. In the processes of preventive and therapeutic practices, numerous Chinese traditional therapies have been enriched and new prospects are continually being discovered. Thus, new insights are injected into research conducted on some of the unsolved problems in modern medicine. As the Party Central Committee has pointed out in their summary reports to the Ministry of Health concerning the organization of modern physicians to study Chinese traditional medicine: "Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology are the distillations of experience of our people's struggle with disease. They possess rich experience, theories, and knowledge of the way our people have combatted disease for the past several thousand years. This is a treasure store from which we must continuously discover new knowledge. We must also strive to elevate this newly acquired knowledge. We should marshall our energies to conscientiously learn, study, and organize." In the past two or three years, Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology have put forth active efforts to maintain our people's health. The learning of Chinese traditional medicine by modern physicians and establishment of advanced education for Chinese traditional physicians have made the process more effective in perpetuating and promoting our country's medical and pharmacological inheritance. The establishment and development of research organizations for Chinese traditional medicine and the publications on Chinese traditional medicine have also given body to and elevated the level of our nation's medicine. All this has served to solidify the foundations of the great medical treasure house of our nation. But we are not satisfied with present achievements because the development of medical science is without bounds. There are still a great number of difficult and complicated problems for us to solve step by step with effort. There are still many harmful diseases yet to be conquered and controlled. Therefore under the guidance of the Party and the people, we must henceforth accomplish the Chinese trad-



ditional medicine policy of the Party and follow the example and experience of the Soviet Union and other brother countries to create a new phase in medicine in our nation which would enable our country's medicine to contribute more brilliantly to the socialist construction.